BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

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The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TERRY.

Major-Gen Alfred H. Terry and staff arrived here to-day from North Carolina. The party left in the evening train for New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Within the last 45 days 30 new districts for the collection of Internal Revenue, have been ordered in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Mississippi. Revenue officers have been appointed, and the collection of revenue from these late'y Rebel Districts is already commencing.

THE MASONS.

The Masonic Order have purchased the large lot on the corner of F and Ninth-st., and intend to erect a National Masonic Temple there.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIONISTS.

It is understood that President Johnson has sent for the editor of the Raleigh *Standard* and other Union men of North Carolina for a personal conference.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President's forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation is already in type, and the proof-sheets have been under consideration for several days by the Cabinet. It is understood that it will proffer the oath of allegiance to all who have served in the Rebel armies up to a certain grade, and, when accepted, to constitute a full exchange and pardon.

It is also stated that the full scope and the limitations of Gen. Grant's Sherman terms of Amnesty are to be deferred to, while those officers who shall have been convicted of the horrible cruelties perpetrated upon our prisoners, will be tried, and if convicted, punished. Its publication is momentarily expected.

JEFF. DAVIS.

An officer up from Fortress Monroe states that preparations are making there for confining Jeff. Davis until such time as his presence shall be required for trial here.

A RELIC.

The War Department has received the butt of a tree some two feet through, from in front of one of our earthworks on the old battle-field of Spottsylvania, from which the tree-top had been literally shot off with bullets. Twenty-eight pounds of leaden balls have been picked out and yet hundreds remain imbedded in the splintered wood. It attracts general attention.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman, under a sense of injustice done him by the publications of the Secretary of War, wrote a letter from Raleigh explanatory of his negotiations with Johnston, which he requested might be given the same publicity as the Secretary's strictures. It is a noteworthy fact that Sherman's letter has thus far been suppressed.

GEN. HALLECK.

When Gen. Halleck learned that Gen. Howard was intending to march the right wing of Sherman's army through Richmond, he telegraphed Howard that he should not permit it, and his guards would be instructed to forbid their passage of the pontoons. This was in retaliation of Sherman's refusal to allow Halleck to review. Howard flanked Gen. Halleck by removing his guards and substituting his own.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

A movement of considerable magnitude, at the head of which is Hon. George W. Julian, is in progress here, having for its purpose a substitution of the pacification for the annihilation policy in dealing with the North-Western Indians. These gentlemen are urging upon the President and Secretary Harlan, the appointment of some intelligent and competent member of the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of Mr. Dole. The systematic robberies of which the Indians have been victims for a term of years, and the consequent massacres of which the frontier settlers have in turn been victims, are instances in proof of the utter failure of the coercion policy. It is understood that Secretary Harlan is decidedly favorable to the reforms urged by Mr. Julian and others. On the other hand, ex-Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota claims the appointment, if the Government concludes to maintain the present hostile relations. Two prominent and active Quakers have been named by Mr. Julian and his friends, one from Indiana and the other from Pennsylvania.

GEN. HOWARD.

The following is the order assigning General Howard:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN'S. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865.

General Orders, No. 91—Order organizing Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

First: By direction of the President, Major Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned to duty, in the War Department, as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands under the act of Congress entitled an "Act to establish a bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees," to perform the duties and exercise all the rights, authority and jurisdiction vested by the act of Congress in such Commissioner. Gen Howard will enter at once upon the duties of Commissioner specified in said act.

Second: The Quartermaster General will without delay assign and furnish suitable quarters and apartments for the said Bureau.

Third: The Adjutant General will assign to the said Bureau the number of competent clerks authorized by the act of Congress.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjutant General.

A FIRST BULLETIN.

The following is Gen. Howard's first official bulletin:

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C. May 16, 1865.

CIRCULAR LETTER.—In accordance with General Orders of the War Department, No. 91, I enter immediately upon the duties of Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The bureau contemplated in the order will be located at the corner of I and Nineteenth-sts. All commissioners, however appointed, who have the charge of freedmen, are requested to make a report as soon as possible of the character and extent of their work.—The commissioners or superintendents in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana are requested to report direct to me the amount of land they may have under supervision for the use. The department commanders in the insurrectionary states will do me a favor by transmitting a copy of the different orders issued by themselves or by their district commanders relating to the government and employment of freedmen. While it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit cooperation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The Negro should understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the Government will support him in idleness.

O. O. HOWARD, Major Gen., Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

THE VETRAN CORPS.

General Orders No. 15, just promulgated from the War Department, show that since June, 1864, 116 officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have resigned, 27 have been dismissed since August, 1863, 3 have been discharged since March, 1864, and 6 have died. Eleven appointments ha e been revoked since July, 1864; 107 have been canceled since August, 1864; 12 officers declined appointments, and one vacated his position.

THE FUTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Under this head, the Washington *Chronicle* gets off a lengthy editorial, which claims for the Federal Capital in the future, great commercial and business renown, as well as magnificence and splendor of its public buildings. We hope he may live to realise his largest expectations. We annex an extract.

In reference to the effects of the war on the Federal city, he says:

"In one sense it has made Washington a historic city. It has been defended by hundreds of thousands of brave men, and the blood of countless heroes has been shed in the contest for its possession. In addition to this the mere presence of the armies has stimulated its resources.—Many of our citizens have argued that this stimulous is merely temporary, and that the declaration of peace will deprive us of the advantages we have enjoyed for the last four years. This argument has a certain value. Of course the army has, to a certain extent, been a customer, and to the extent of its custom we shall miss its absence. But this disadvantage will be counterbalanced.—The great barren Southern country—barren because of the sterile effects of slavery—will soon blossom as the rose, and become the land of peace and plenty. Washington must be the emporium of the regenerated South. This new community will increase a new demand. Then we must have manufacturing facilities. The water power of the upper Potomac is scarcely surpassed in the world. At the upper falls twenty mills of the largest capacity might be erected. So we shall find new demands creating new supplies, and new supplies creating new industry and wealth.—Northern capital will find a new channel for investment. The city will be made more comfortable and attractive. Instead of being a vast boarding-house or hotel—a kind of political caravanserai, where men live a few months and hurry off to distant and more attractive homes—our city will become a dwelling-place. On the hills around the Anacostia and the Potomac private mansions will be reared rivalling the taste and splendor of the mansions on Staten Island and the Schuylkill river. No city in the country presents so many attractive sites for beautiful private homes as Washington, and in a few years we hope to see these hills, now covered with foliage and vegetation, and green with the fresh and life-inspiring beauty of May, dotted with the homes of genius, beauty, fame and wealth. Private enterprise has done much in this path, and it will do more. Now that the Government has a war off its hands, with money in the treasury, it should also do its share toward making the city more attractive. The Post Office should be extended. There should be a Department of Agriculture created. The Patent Office should be divorced from the Interior Department. The War Department is shamefully accommodated, and the result is that many of the branches of the war office are scattered around in private dwellings. We should have a new White House.—The present building is little more than an executive office. The comfort and dignity of the Presidential office require that the Chief Magistrate should have a home away from the bustle and turmoil of the city, and where every wandering office-seeker and traveller would not have it in his power to intrude upon the President's privacy. Let the present building be made an executive office, and a proper dwelling erected in some suburban spot. The whole question of public buildings requires careful and prompt consideration, and we have no doubt Congress will take steps to secure it by the appointment of a commission. In the meantime, let private enterprise do its share. Washington can be made one of the first cities on the continent, and now is the time to begin the work."

[From the New York Independent.]

EUROPEAN OPINION.

We have read the opinions of the leading minds of Europe on the assassination of our good President, and their speculations on the probable and possible results of that event, with a feeling of intense eagerness amounting almost to fascination. To us they are predictions after the event, and rehearsals of sensations which for us have already lost their poignancy. It is curious to see how the keenest, most cultivated, and most experienced intellects of the Old World view a subject in which we have the closest and profoundest interest. The keen curiosity with which we read these various expressions of opinion, as contained in the pages of our cotemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic, is greatly heightened by the advantage we enjoy of measuring their ability and sagacity by the events which they only prophecy. Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the *Daily News*, of London, speaking of something which the *Times* had said in relation to our affairs, calls it an "impudent falsehood." The *Times* has long arrogated to itself the title of the "leading journal of Europe," but in all that has been published in England and France in relation to the affairs of this country during the past four years, and up to the last arrival from Europe, there has been nothing so unworthy of public confidence, so lacking in sagaciousness, so perverse in judgment, and displaying so limited a degree of information, as the leaders and letters in the *Times* on the subject of "America." On this subject the *Times* has been a misleader, and its readers cannot fail to see that it has either been persistently false or most carelessly misinformed.

All the other journals of England and France, with an unanimity of feeling and opinion which no other public event ever produced, have contained expressions which excite our admiration and gratitude. We were not prepared for so just a judgment on the character of our martyred President, nor for so clear and friendly a view of the actual position of affairs on the suppression of the rebellion. Among British journals the *Daily News* and the *Star* have long been known and recognized as firm friends and intelligent champions of the cause of the Union and the leaders they have published, on the sad event which has thrown the whole nation into mourning, are of the character we had a right to look for; but the ablest leaders that have come under our notice, in the English press, are those which appeared in the *Examiner* and the *Spectator*, the two leading literary papers of Great Britain for forty years. The journals of Paris have not been behind those of London, either in ability or kindly sympathy, and what is most remarkable, is the exact knowledge of our affairs, and the nature of our institutions which many of the French publicists exhibit. In the *Avenir National*, a French journal of which few of our readers, probably, have ever heard, we find the following noble and touching tribute, not only to the character of Mr. Lincoln, but to that of his successor, and the institutions under which we live and prosper.

"Abraham Lincoln receives his reward, the only one he would have longed for if ambition of any kind could have entered the heart of that great citizen; the two worlds are morning his death. What is especially striking and noteworthy in the effect produced here by this unexpected news is the universal conviction that the death of one man, however great he may be, can neither disturb the affairs nor shake the institutions of the American Republic. Among a really free people there are neither necessary nor providential men; there are citizens. All the better for that nation if those citizens are great, devoted, and honest, like Lincoln; but as it is the institutions there which make the men, the greatness of a citizen is never detrimental to the welfare of the nation. With the theory of providential men we commence with Washington, but we never know with whom to finish. With the theory which subordinates men to institutions, and which makes them, especially the greatest, the servants of the right, we commence with Washington and finish with Lincoln; or rather do not finish, we go from honest man to honest man, from good citizen to good citizen We see Andrew Johnson, when installed as President, twelve hours after the death of Lincoln, bow before the national representation, speak not of his rights but of his duties, and declare that he will faithfully fulfill them. The United States have the freest, the gentlest, and at the same time the strongest government on earth. What distinguishes them above all, is not so much the courage with which they have conquered their independence, *as the wisdom with which they have constituted their liberty*. That a nation driven to desperation should overthrow its oppressors is one of the commonest facts of history; what is more rare, is that a *nation, energetic enough to gain its rights, should be vigilant and firm enough to retain them*. To conquer liberty merely to lose it, to possess and not to know how to make use of it—that is to say, not know how to be free—such has been the sight afforded more than once by European democracy.—But to strengthen liberty after having conquered it, to guarantee it by vigorous institutions, to form around it by good laws an impenetrable rampart, and preserve it thus from its own errors, is a secret which antiquity never possessed, which Europe is but little acquainted with, and which the New World has revealed to the Old."

If anything could mitigate the regret we feel at the death of our martyred President, is to know that that event has caused a change of heart in Europe toward us, and that the occasion has been so eagerly seized upon for an outburst of kindly feeling which no lesser event would have been deemed sufficiently solemn to justify. It will be difficult for people to suddenly forget the kindly words they have uttered, or for us to nourish a feeling of ill-will toward those who have so generously sympathized with us in our sorrow.

The scarcity and high price of flour at Boise City, Idaho, culminated on the 1st of April in a popular outbreak and raid upon the flour stores. This disturbance was quelled and the price of flour reduced.

Advices from San Francisco to the 16th, state that the city election was then proceeding quietly, and would probably result in the success of the People's Union ticket. The vote was light.

The Washington National Intelligencer says that the ram Stonewall was supplied with coal at Nassau, and that the act will lead to a remonstrance by our Government.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865 NO. 165

From the Newbern Times.

NEWBERN—ITS PAST—ITS FUTURE.

Newbern, the oldest settlement of the State now inhabited, was, as late as about thirty years ago, the great commercial and business port of North Carolina. Her trade, and the amount of her shipments of produce, naval stores and lumber, probably exceeded that of any town of the size in the Southern country. Her merchants were energetic, enterprising men in their way, and made their influence felt far back into the interior of the State; and commanding the wholesale trade of the inland counties as they did, as well as the retail trade of the immediate vicinity, they accumulated wealth very rapidly.

But unfortunately for them and the interest of their town, they failed to partake of the public spirit which animated the merchants of her sister town, Wilmington, and quietly folding their arms in fancied security, suffered the Wilmington and Weldon railroad to be constructed a few miles in their rear, without securing a connecting link, thus effectually cutting themselves off from the largest portion of their rightful heritage.

A new order of things now ensued, greatly disparaging to the interest of Newbern and her merchants. Whereas, heretofore, her streets had been constantly crowded with wagons from the interior and west, laden with rich harvests of grain, turpentine, tobacco, etc., now they were deserted, their goods left to rust and mildew on their shelves, and their shipping to rot at their wharves. Their wholesale trade ceased entirely, and the large and lucrative trade hitherto enjoyed, sought a more easy and expeditious investment through the new lines of communication which had been opened up to Wilmington and Norfolk.

This state of things continued until the spring of 1858, when the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad was completed to Goldsboro. During the two or three years that elapsed between this and the breaking out of the war, Newbern began to look up smartly. The old merchants, whose antiquated notions of internal improvement had deprived their children of their legitimate birthright, had passed from the arena of business life, and a new generation of enterprising young men having taken their places, a new impulse was awakened, and a new order of things inaugurated—which, if not disturbed, would have, ere this, wrought out for the old "City of Elms" a glorious result. But no. Fate would not have it so. War, that great destroyer of human happiness and prosperity, came on with all its long train of curses and woes, and blighted the bud of hope just as its petals were uncovering their golden hues, and all, all was enveloped in darkness, gloom and uncertainty.

But thank God, all is not yet lost. Hope for the old borough still lives. The star of her future glory still clings to the ethereal concave, and, though dim it may be, from the distance that intervenes, yet may be plainly seen by the discerning eye.

Newbern, to-day, stands upon an even plane with the rest of her peers, but with advantages over them all. Her rail and water communication with the interior and western portion of the State, is shorter by several miles than any other seaport town, and her connection with the Northern marts of trade, by steam or sail, is several hours closer than any other Atlantic city south of Norfolk. Her navagation heretofore difficult to vessels of seven feet draught, is now easy and safe for ships carrying eight and a half to nine feet of water, and from three to four hundred tons burthen. This wonderful change upon the Hatteras bar, is one of the good effects of the war—the Federal gunboats and transports having literally screwed the sand out of the narrow channel through the swash, into mid ocean.

A brighter day is dawning, and if our old merchants and shippers can only catch the inspiration which the glimmering rays of its morning light imparts, return to their former places of business, and avail themselves of the altered situation, they may soon regain the wholesale trade with inland merchants and exporters, which is their due, and which was only lost to them by the tardiness of their departed predecessors. Newbern may, and should now take and maintain a position of commercial importance not second to any seaport town in the State.

A new line of steamers, carrying over three hundred tons, has been established direct from New York to this port, and the first one has arrived, discharged and taken in cargo, and sailed for New York

Then let the despondent take courage and the wavering be steady, the tide is at its flood, and if promptly taken will assuredly lead to fortune and a glorious future.

CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To triumph over a fallen foe, or to jeer at a fellow-creature in misfortune, is almost as bad as starving a prisoner or mutilating a dead man. But when a tragedy-player ends with a farce, and makes his exit in a petticoat, how is it possible not to laugh? What is the strange spectacle that closes the panorama of these four chivalrous years? Who is yonder aged, lean-faced female, flying through the woods, with skirts lifted of the wind, and with cloven feet disclosed in boots? Inglorious fate! That is no other than the masculine hero who promised never to desert the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy! That is no other than the bosom whose last sigh was to be yielded up from the last ditch! How are the mighty fallen! The tyrant of half a nation, dislodged from his throne, a fugitive through his own realm, a price set upon his head, led by misfortune to a last great opportunity for proving to the world his greatness of soul, closes his career with such moral weakness that, except for the ludicrousness of the final situation, his fate would excite contempt scarcely mingled with pity.

The great criminal in our hands, what crime shall be laid to his charge? Guilty of treason, guilty of perjury, guilty of barbarity, guilty of murder—such is the indictment against Jefferson Davis. He shall be written in history as the greatest criminal of modern times. No wonder that a man weighed down with such stupendous guilt could exhibit no loftiness of soul in the trial-hour. Courage is a moral quality. Its chief nerve is a conscience void of offense. A truly heroic man is greatest in the moment of forlorn hope. "Where now is your fortress?" said the vanquisher of Stephen of Cologne, addressing his prisoner. "Here," replied the prisoner sublimely, as he smote his breast to show that his heart was staunch. But the breast of Jefferson Davis was no fortress for a brave heart. Feigning to be a woman, he showed less than a woman's spirit. Brandishing a dagger at his capture, he had no courage to use it either upon them or upon himself. The final act of his career showed less dignity, and excites less sympathy, than the broken-legged, fire-girdled, defiant assassin in the burning barn!

The question now leaps to all men's lips, What shall be the punishment? It is a question which may be safely lodged with the Government—where, alone, it responsibly belongs. Shall he be tried for treason? Shall he be tried for inhuman treatment of prisoners? Shall he be tried for assassination? Or shall he be tried for all these crimes? But, on whatever charge he may be tried, let, his trial be dignified, passionless, and impartial, and, after the sentence, let the death-penalty be solemnly executed. Opposed as we are to capital punishment, and hopeful that the nation will one day abolish the scaffold, yet since the American people have chosen to punish ordinary culprits with hanging, how shall they permit the greatest of criminals to go free? We build our argument upon this rock: If the government shall not hang Jefferson Davis, then let it never hang another man while the world stands.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Splitting a ripe apple into halves was done last week when Mr. Garrison and Mr Phillips, in a friendly disagreement, cleft the American Anti-Slavery Society asunder. Interesting and memorable was the prolonged anniversary.—The meetings were animated, the debates keen, the interest great, and the final vote a climax of absorbed attention. Mr. Garrison argued that, as Slavery was actually abolished by law, or was morally certain to be after a few remaining States should add their votes for the Constitutional Amendment, the Anti-Slavery Society could choose no fitter time for disbanding than the present—not, indeed, that its many co-workers would not still find mountains of useful work remaining to do, but that this work could be better done through new agencies than through an old society that had outgrown its name. Mr. Phillips, on the other hand, preferred the continuance of the society under the prestige of its old name and its old President, arguing that Slavery is not yet actually abolished, and that neither the Federal Government nor the Freedmen's Aid Societies can be safely trusted to act as the advanced banner-bearers of the radical abolitionists. The vote of decision showed a strong majority in favor of continuance. Mr. Garrison, however, was immediately re-elected unanimously to the presidency, amid plaudits so hearty that in all our experience of public meetings, we never heard them excelled. But the veteran declined the post, and the mantle of office then fell upon Mr. Phillips.

In addition to Mr. Garrison's withdrawal from the seat which he has occupied for thirty years, Mr. Oliver Johnson and Mr. Edmund Quincy retire from their joint-editorship of *The Anti-Slavery Standard;* and we believe their successors are not yet chosen—and will be hard to choose; for not in the circle of the newspaper press do we know two gentlemen more admirably skillful in such editorial labors as long have made that journal one of the best-edited in the United States.

Of course we need hardly say that the disagreement of opinion in the Anti-Slavery Society is concerning no question of moral or political principle, but only as to the expedient use or disuse of the Society's former methods of labor and influence; while, as to the moral principles involved, both halves of the apple are equally sound at the core.—*N. Y. Independent.*

It is understood that the President has respited the sentences of the Indiana conspirators, Bowles and Milligan, from May 19th to the 2d of June, and commuted that of Horsey to imprisonment for life.

A delegation of twenty citizens of North Carolina, invited by President Johnson to confer on the subject of reconstruction, have arrived in Washington. They report the greatest destitution prevailing in the State.

The North Carolina Times,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,

VESTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors:

PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

:oo:

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES

WILL FURNISH

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.

It will maintain the Union, oppose Secession, and strive, by argument and persuasion, to encourage that spirit of

LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT

upon which the future Peace and Prosperity of the People must forever depend.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its contents—its regard for the Business interests of the community—its Financial and Market Reports—and its advocacy of all just and humane enterprises, will commend it to

The Patronage of all Classes of People

—AND MAKE IT—

A WELCOME VISITOR

TO THE

Family Circle, the Counting-Room and the Workshop.

:oo:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, issued every MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and is furnished to Subscribers (by Mail or Carrier,) at

TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Particular attention is paid to the prompt and early delivery of the paper to its Patrons in the City, and to the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

:oo:

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

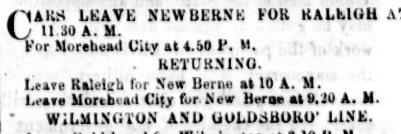
PER SQUARE, OF ONE INCH,

$1 first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent do.

All advertisements must be paid for at the desk in the Counting Room previous to insertion.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.



CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.

For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.

Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.20 A. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.

Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYNE, Superintendent.

May 24 tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

See Fourth Page for Latest News.

Who are the Union Men?

The Vance and Davis secessionists, here and elsewhere, are now endeavoring to make Union officers and soldiers believe that they have been the truest and most consistent Union men in North Carolina, and that those of us who have been hunted down, persecuted and threatened with mob violence on account of our opposition to the despotism of the two arch-traitors, are the worst of secessionists. They even go farther and have the impudence to begin to work the wires to secure the offices of State. They have become so fat on the forage of Vance and Davis, and so sleek on the luxuries of the blockade, that they are confirmed in the idea that they have a divine right to office and all the patronage and plunder that accompanies the most corrupt administrations. Men who have been mobbed and hunted down for devotion to the Union, these Janus-faced *patriots* call secessionists, while they are preparing to parcel out the offices the people will soon be called on to fill, among men that have been active in their efforts to destroy the Union, or those whose Unionism has been of a passive and silent character. Mr. Holden, they say, will not do for Governor, and they propose the names of gentlemen who still cling to the idea that we must have a lease of ten or twenty years on slavery—men whose lips were sealed during the reign of terror that swept over this State last summer—men who neither spoke for, wrote for, or voted for the Union candidate for Governor.

What claims have such men upon the loyal masses of the State? Who dare bring forward a man for position, now, whose moral cowardice closed his lips when it cost something to oppose the Davis tyranny and plead for a restoration of the Union? We know there are a number of prominent gentlemen throughout the State who profess to have been for the Union all the time—(and they now urge their claims for favors and for office as such)—who stumped for Vance and voted for Vance last summer, notwithstanding "his Excellency" was for fighting "until hell froze over and then fight on the ice." Others there are who took no part for Vance and the war party, but they took very good care to take no part against them; and though they may have felt intense affection for the Union in their hearts, they did nothing to strengthen the hands of those that were engaged in fighting its battles. Strange indeed that persons who profess to be Union men should urge for the high position of Governor, a man who was not known to be with us even to the extent of voting for our candidates, last summer. As well for the Union men to bring Vance back and elect him Governor, as to elect a man who took no active part against him last summer.

But the minions of Vance and Davis, the oligarchs, say that we must have some new man, some man who has no record and is not a politician, to secure harmony! Harmony, indeed. It was such harmony that gave us Jeff Davis, secession, war, blood, carnage and ruin! For the sake of harmony we must embrace, first, secession, war and ruin; and then to return to the Union we must embrace and elevate to office the very authors of our ruin to perpetuate the harmony they have inaugurated. Mr. Holden, they say, will not do for Governor, they want a new man. Of course they do; anybody but the fearless, bold, outspoken friends of the Union who have denounced them and their corruptions through the trying scenes of the last three years. And then they want one who can keep the head of the defunct, *effete* aristocracy above water. Mr. Holden sprang from the people, his wealth was not inherited but was acquired by honest toil—he is the friend of the laboring masses and is idolized by them, and for all this these toadies and "stall-federate" admirers of Vance, who are now in search of a new man, would procure the assassination of Mr. Holden, could they find a Booth to do the work, rather than see him elevated to the Gubernatorial chair by that overwhelming majority which they know awaits him whenever the people are allowed to have a free and fair ballot. Money was unsparingly used by these men, here, last summer, to defeat Mr. Holden, because he was the friend of the people, the enemy of the slavocracy and devoted to the Union: and now they have the impudence to talk of getting out another man to oppose him.—Once for all, we tell these men that their political influence has departed with their niggers; that they have no longer the bayonets of Davis and Vance to back their insolent demands: and that Mr. Holden is the first, last and only choice of the people of the State for Governor when the time to elect comes, and that they mean to elect him. He will be the candidate of the loyal Union men of the State, and any opposition that may be gotten up against him will be the joint work of the partizans of Davis and Vance, and the slavocracy who have hitherto considered themselves a privileged class; and they will be considered the enemies of the government and treated as such.

We say to the tried and true Union men throughout the State that an effort is being made in this city, by the "stall-federate" minions of between the Davis and Vance war men to carry the elections and fill the offices by secessionists and the enemies of the Government, and the first move will probably be, to introduce the name of some *quasi* Union man as a candidate for Governor under the plea of harmony. We know the leaders, the prime movers and the manœuverers in this plot to defeat the wishes of the loyal masses, and we mean to unfrock and expose them and their tools when the proper time arrives. No friend of the Union, no man who is loyal to the Government will be thus used by these instruments of the defunct aristocracy, and we caution all good Union men against their spurious wares. They got possession of Vance, a man whose election in 1862 was a Union triumph of thirty odd thousand in North Carolina, and he fell; and whoever now consents to play the figure-head for them must follow Vance and Davis, for their blight is more deadly than the Upas, more fatal than the simoon of the desert. They may prostitute the word Union, as they prostituted that of Conservative last summer, and enter their man as a full-blooded Union man, but as they have not the bayonets of the cold-blooded murderer, Davis, to control the ballot box, they will not be able to get for him more than 15,000 votes in the State, about the real secession strength; and we shall probably vote an aggregate of 80,000.

When the people go to the polls to vote for Governor and other State officers, these representatives of the defunct aristocracy will find out who the real Union men of the State are.

Who Shall be our Military Governor?

Anxious as we all are for the restoration of civil law and civil rule in North Carolina, we are aware that a military reign must precede the restoration of civil authority. We can have no elections until the loyal voters of the State are enrolled, nor do the people know how or when to proceed without some one to look to—some one possessed with authority and vested with power to issue proclamations and prescribe the mode and manner of proceeding. It being the determination of the government to ignore and declare void all acts of the Legislature passed since the beginning of the rebellion, the people of North Carolina find themselves exactly in the condition of those of a territory that have no government: and hence we must begin at the beginning—first determine who are entitled to the rights of citizenship, then lay the ground work of the edifice, and then proceed with the building.

Every man we meet desires to know when we are to have an election for delegates to a Convention, when elect members to the Legislature, Congress, a Governor, &c. We can only answer in general terms. In the first place we must have a Military Governor, under whose supervision the loyal men of the State may be enrolled and the *status* of voters determined: then we must have judges or poll holders appointed for all the counties throughout the State; and then we must have a proclamation ordering an election for delegates to a Convention, which Convention when it assembles, will be clothed with full power to change, alter or abolish the Constitution, and to do any and everything that a free people of a Sovereign State may do. This Convention may prescribe the mode and manner of proceeding in the election of a Governor, members to the Legislature and members to the National Congress. It may also settle all questions which are likely to arise between the free white man and the free colored man relative to labor, the rights of citizenship, &c., and so alter the Constitution and so frame our statute laws as to secure protection and justice to all, the greatest good to the greatest number.

To be plain, then, we can do nothing without a Convention, and we can have no Convention without a military Governor, or some one clothed with power to issue proclamations ordering elections: and as the President will hardly undertake to order elections in North Carolina, directly, we take it for granted that a military Governor will be appointed, and that very soon.—And who shall be appointed?—a military man or a civilian? Gen. Schofield, Gen. Palmer, Gen. Terry, Mr. Holden or somebody else?—We have no objection whatever to giving utterance to our individual impressions and individual preferences. Some weeks ago we expressed the opinion that some competent military man should be appointed, and gave our reasons therefor, and further observation and research has only tended to strengthen and confirm our conviction. The appointment of a military man will hush all party clamor, for it is to be supposed that an army officer will know no party, faction or clique, but that he will be governed in all matters pertaining to the position by motives of duty. If a civilian be appointed military Governor he would have necessarily to be subordinate to the Commander of the Department, and of course there would be clashing and confusion. And as the Commandant of the Department has control of the troops now doing duty, and who are to remain here until civil rule is restored, we are clearly of the opinion that it would be better for the General Government, better for us, for him and all concerned that he be appointed military Governor, and thus combine the character of Governor and Department Commander in one person. Gen. Schofield feels a deep interest in the future of the State, as he does of the whole country; he is anxious to see us fully restored to the Union and left to ourselves, and we trust that the President will take the same view of it that many of our people do, and appoint him. If he be appointed military Governor we think we can promise the people of the State that within a few months they will have all the machinery of a State government in full operation, the civil law will be restored, and we shall have peace, protection and quiet throughout all our borders.

We do not pretend to say that the other gentlemen named are not fully competent to the duties of the office of military Governor—and as far as Mr. Holden is concerned we know he is the choice of the loyal people of the State at the polls, and we feel confident they will elect him when the time comes—but for the reasons stated, reasons that are entirely conclusive to our mind, we prefer Gen. Schofield to any other man for military Governor.

Union Meetings in Wake.

From our advertising columns it will be seen that there are to be Union Meetings at Rolesville, New Hill and Wiley Lynn's, in this county, within the next few days: At Rolesville on Saturday, May 27th, at Lynn's Thursday, June 1st, and at New Hill Saturday, June 3rd. Prominent gentlemen are expected to be present at each of these places to address the people, and we hope the people will turn out and hear them. The Union sentiment in Wake is overwhelming, and though smothered by trickery and fraud to some extent last summer, now that the tyranny of rebel bayonets is withdrawn, it is speaking out; and when again the people of Wake are permitted to approach the ballot box it will be seen that the opponents of the Union ticket, should such monstrosities dare present themselves, will not poll a corporal's guard.

As it is certain that an order for an election of delegates to a State Convention will soon be issued, we would respectfully suggest that it might be well for the loyal men of the county to express their preferences at these district meetings for the men they would like to represent them in that body. We have any number of good and true men in the county, but the coolest, most discreet and ablest that we have should be sent to the Convention; for some of the most important questions ever brought before the people of North Carolina are to be discussed and acted upon by the men that shall be selected to compose the next State Convention. We caution the loyal people of the county not to be deceived or betrayed by packed Conventions, or court-house cliques, but to express themselves freely and fully in their district and neighborhood meetings, and contend for and support those men whom they deem best competent and most worthy to represent them.

We shall attend all the meetings referred to, if possible, for we desire to see and mingle with the people in the country, so that we may be able to reflect their true sentiments. And we hope that all, whatever may have been their antecedents or former political sympathies, will turn out and attend these meetings, and assist by their presence and votes in restoring law and order within the State, and the State to the Union around which all our affections should cluster.

The Last Scene.

There is something very ridiculous in the fact that the great leader of the rebellion should at last attempt to escape pursuit by assuming the apparel of a woman, and those of his followers who have given us such nauseating doses concerning his *moral courage*, must feel deeply humiliated at this last act in the thrilling drama. Of the last scene the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Perhaps there was something needed to put the people of the United States in a good humor after their recent calamities which affected every mind. Nothing could, therefore, have come to them more comical in its suggestions than the idea of "the man of destiny," "the stern statesman," the intensely admired head of the disloyal sympathisers with Rebellion, ending his tragic career with the ludicrous exit of a low comedian in a farce. This great "Bombastes," who, at the beginning of the war declared that it was necessary to make the North "smell Southern powder and feel Southern steel," after desperate endeavors to carry out his threat, after being "the rose and expectancy of the fair State, the glass of fashion and the mould of form," after "swimming in a sea of glory," ends his career of lofty pretensions by donning his wife's petticoats, and attempting to run from the soldiers who pursued him. The exordium was sublime, the peroration was ridiculous. The incident shows that this monster, who had the fierceness of Robespierre, and the maliguity of Marat, was at heart a coward, who, instead of meeting his fate bravely, endeavored to evade it by the device of a *Jerry Sneak*.

The *finale* was necessary to the condemnation of the play. Had this man died "fighting in the last ditch;" had he stood before his enemies with the bravery of a soldier who may die, but will never be disgraced, poetry might have hereafter lamented his heroic fate in its choicest strophes. He would have cast a gleam of respectability over his cause, even in its ruin; but, instead of the courage which would have led him to meet his fate like a hero, his innate cowardice urged him to adopt a course which compels his exit from the scene in the furtive disguise of a thief. What a preposterous ending to a "noble career;" what a rebuke to those disloyal prators, who for four years have been representing this individual to be the model of a statesman and gentleman—a gentleman, forsooth!—a gentleman meets his accountabilities boldly. An imposter puts on disguises, and endeavors to cheat the fate which

THE EMANCIPATION AND FREE LABOR QUESTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

One of our war correspondents in North Carolina furnishes us, from a learned gentleman of the late Southern slaveholding aristocracy, a very gloomy view of their prospects under the new system about to be introduced among them of universal emancipation and free labor. This philosopher of the exploded regime of "the peculiar institution" is clearly of the opinion that the poor Southern whites are too lazy to work, and that the negroes can only be made to work under a master. He concludes, therefore, that the Southern planters will have to look to the North for thier laborers, and he is about to come North himself on this mission, by way of a beginning.

But this North Carolinia philosopher takes only a superficial view of his subject. It is true that under the Southern slavery system, the blacks, as a rule, have done as little work as possible, and have required the constant vigilance of an overseer, whip in hand, to keep them at it. But the reason for this is very obvious. The slave had so much, from day to day and year to year, in food and clothing, whether his day's work was more or less than the average of an able-bodied field hand. Besides, the constant danger menacing him of being sold and moved off from "the old place" without a moment's warning, took away from him almost every inducement, beyond the present day, to add to the comforts of his cabin. Nor had he any rights of property upon which he could rely with any feeling of security.—Hence the lazy habits and pilfering propensities of the Southern blacks under the slavery system; for why should he labor when he could avoid it, when the result to him was all the same? And why, with the reputation of a rogue, should he hesitate to steal a chicken, a pig or a bag of corn, if "none of the white folks could spot him?"

The poor whites of the South have also fallen into their lazy, shiftless habits from this institution of slavery. Why should they be degraded to the level of "niggers" by working, if they can contrive, by fair means or by foul, to vegetate from day to day? They are a degraded caste; but, taking their cue from the lordly slaveholder, they can still boast that in the right to work just when they choose they are "a step above the niggers." Hence the laziness and degradation of the Southern poor whites. Slavery has had its compensations to the negro; but to the Southern poor white it has been an unmitigated curse, though, in his stupidity, he has been a stickler for the institution because "it keeps down the niggers."

Now, with this institution of slavery removed, the Southern blacks will be encouraged to labor with the reward of its profits before them as their own, and with the knowledge that there is no master to support them if they neglect their work. The degradation, too, being removed from labor, and dignity and honor being imparted to it, as a test of individual merit, to whites and blacks, the poor whites of the South will no longer be ashamed to work for a living. The lordly planters themselves will cease to be ashamed of it; and for active work they have had a good training from the necessities of labor imposed upon them by this terrible war. We dare say that the planters of the rebellious States and their families—especially their high-spirited, self-sacrificing, but strangely infatuated women—have done more hard work during the last four years than in all their lives before. It shows that where there is a will there is a way; and under this great revolution of Southern emancipation the way will be found for engaging Southern whites and blacks in active industry, from the will which the removal of slavery will inspire. The war, moreover, has made room for a large infusion of Northern industry, and thus emigration will pour in, and will soon leaven the whole lump of Southern society under the new system of free labor.—*Herald.*

A dispatch was received in this city on Tuesday announcing that Messrs. Holden, Dick and others who accompanied them had arrived in Washington City. We suppose they will be back in four or five days.

Treasury Department,
Sixth Special Agency,
Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. TREASURY Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity:

"ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such supply Store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other Supply Store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law."

All parties engaged or about to engage in business, are respectfully notified to comply with the above regulations.

CHAS. H. WOODS,
Local Special Ag't U. S. Treasury.

Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Street, in the Smith building. May 25-tf

POALK & WEST,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 54, Pollock Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
May 25-tf

UNION MEETING IN CRABTREE DISTRICT.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Union at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday, June 1st, 1865, and all loyal men of the county are invited to attend. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting.

Rally for the old flag and the Union of our fathers.

May 25-td MANY UNION MEN.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 12-tf Proprietors.

WANTED,

A SMALL TENEMENT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family. For particulars apply to A. H. PITMAN, at Andrews' old stand near the Central Depot.

May 22-1w

CALL AT KINSEY'S STORE AND BUY

FAMILY FLOUR,	HOOP SKIRTS,
BACON HAMS,	LADIES' GAITERS,
CANNED FRUIT,	MISSES' SHOES,
BUTTER,	LADIES' HOES,
CHEESE,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUGAR,	LINEN,
CANDY,	SPOOL COTTON,
RAISINS,	THREAD,
FIGS,	COMBS,
CRACKERS,	PINS,
CANDLES,	NEEDLES,
SOAP,	HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO,	BUTTONS,
CIGARS,	PENCILS,
SHOE BLACKING,	STATIONERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&C., &C.

A general variety on hand at corner of Fayetteville and Market Square. J. KINSEY.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the Progress one of the permanent fixtures of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the Progress a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George E. Dyer, 9th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George B Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, U S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graf, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, " do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, " do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, " do do E.
Capt E B Savage, " do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, " do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, " do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, " do B.
" Geo W Brown, " do C.
" Benj J Hill, " do D.
" J C Beal, " do E.
Lieut W F Deming, " do F.
" B A Deten, " do G.
" A H Chase, " do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, " do I.
Capt S S Mann, " do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. F. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, " do B.
Capt Louis McD Bussey, " do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, " do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, " do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, " do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, " do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, " do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, " do I.
" Geo W Huckins, " do K.

OFFICERS 15TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Saxey Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Baily, Lt and R Q M.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Genese, 2d Lt.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
E H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riede, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A O Mitchell, 2d Lt.
R J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
J J Gurley, 1st Lt.
J Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lt.

Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E B Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
(D. C. Murray's old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegitables of all kinds.

—REFER TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia.
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia.
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VESTAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C,
J. S. WARRICK, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. WARRICK, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send it by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

MAN.—In whatever light viewed man is a strange animal. It has long been a question whether man is naturally peaceful or warlike.—Our opinion is that when he has a surfeit of peace, a long series of years of quiet, he forgets, in a measure, the evils and the horrors of war, and then becomes war like. He is wearied with repose, becomes restless, and naturally conceives the idea that he will whip somebody and get glory. On the other hand, when he has had his fill of war, (as we all now have,) he naturally becomes peaceful. He finds that battles and marches and charges in "the imminent deadly breach," all sound well enough when talked or read about; but that it is not very pleasant to participate in them. His visions of glory fade and vanish "like the baseless fabric of a dream;" and he naturally becomes peaceful and longs for his quiet old home. He detests the tap of the drum and the shrill whistle of the fife, and he is almost ready to fight at the sound of the word "hep!" The gleam of the sword and the glitter of the bayonet are hateful to his sight. He thinks of ploughs, and hoes, and lowing herds of cattle, of flocks of sheep grazing in the meadows, and droves of swine, and other rural concomitants. These now seem lovely in his eyes, though he once regarded them as matters too insignificant to claim his attention, too low for his proud, ambitious spirit to stoop to. He comes down from the ideal to the real—from the most palatable to that within his reach. His air-castles have vanished, and he is a wiser man.—"The path of glory leads but to the grave," and the warrior finds the road on which he pictured to himself a smooth and pleasant journey, strewn with blood behind him, and filled with thorns and briars before him.

It is strange too what sudden and great changes the minds of men undergo. One hour they meet on the battle field, each bent on the destruction of the other, and the next hour they are probably in friendly converse. It is not a spirit of animosity or revenge that impels them to fight, and it is difficult to tell what it is.—And this, too, is one of the strangest anomalies in the world. They fight and scarcely know why, and none can define the reason why men should seek each others' lives to-day and to-morrow take each other by the hand in friendship.

For four years past the people of the North and the people of the South have been destroying all they could of each other, but at the magic word of *Peace*, the past seems forgotten, and they mingle together as brothers. They are mutually tired of war, and they mutually rejoice at the return of peace. Verily man is a strange, a passing strange being.

HARD TO LEARN.—It seems hard for our people to learn the difference between good money and bad, or rather to come down from the fabulous prices demanded in worthless trash to the real value in real currency. We saw small—very small chickens, not much larger than the eggs from which they had very recently emerged—in our market yesterday, for which 50 cents each was demanded. The old price was from 7 to 10 cents, and a year ago such would not command more than 50 cents in Jeff. Davis' promises to pay. We did not see the chickens sold, but if any one paid such a price for them he was very foolish. Two old ladies had some grown fowls, but they "didn't know what to ax for them, for these times had so upset them they didn't know the price of nothing." However, they wanted three of them to get them a bunch of spun cotton, which is five dollars per bunch. In our opinion greenbacks are just about as good as specie, and will remain so, notwithstanding the tendency which the demand of exorbitant prices has to depreciate them. Uncle Sam is probably the wealthiest banker in the world, and has never yet permitted his paper to be dishonored. We predict he never will.

PRICE LIST.—We have just published, in handbill form, for Col. Granger, Commandant of the Post, a revised list of prices established for the City of Raleigh, and we also published the list in our paper of yesterday. It would be well for both sellers and buyers to procure and preserve a copy of this list. It will be seen that those charging higher than the schedule price will be stopped from selling, and their places of business closed. We think the prices are, taken all together, about as nearly just and fair as they could well be made, and if there have been violations of the established rates, we trust they will now cease. Gougers may be caught when they least expect it. If they have articles which they cannot afford to sell at the fixed rates they should not exhibit them and ask more. It will be dangerous for them to do so.

Citizens, and all persons bringing articles to market, or those residing in the city who sell any of the articles enumerated, are subject to the same rule. Some have taken up the mistaken idea that the regulation of prices extends only to sutlers, merchants, shopkeepers, &c. All are included.

A CHEAP DONATION.—The New York *Tribune* says an English friend of our National cause has transmitted to that office autograph letters of Louis Blanc and John Stuart Mill, avowing their sympathy with the Union and their abhorrence of the assassination of President Lincoln, which he sends as his contribution to our Sanitary Fund. We shall gladly hand them over to whomsoever will give most for them to that Fund.

We think that a decidedly economical contribution, and would say to the contributor, as the preacher said to one of his flock who boasted that he had been a church member for twenty-five years and it had not cost him twenty-five cents, "May the Lord have mercy on your stingy soul"

WE once knew a minister of doubtful reputation who frequently made pedaling trips, trading on tobacco, &c., and bringing home fish and oysters, which were great rarities in his section. On one of these trips he preached his way through, and after his return boasted that he spent only a quarter of a dollar while he was gone, and fifteen cents of that was for a pint of whiskey. An old "brother," an oddity in his way, but who had shrewd thoughts and a queer mode of expressing them, listened attentively to the minister while he told his tale, and then very drily remarked: "Well, brother G—, you must have beggd hard or been very lucky in stealing." There are many brother G's in the present day and generation.

TOO MUCH WHISKEY.—On Tuesday evening three or four soldiers managed to get more whiskey than was wholesome for them, and they cut up a few shines. One of them struck a young man, a citizen, knocking him down. Just at dusk another attacked a citizen, aiming to knock him down, with the intention, it is presumed, to rob him; but the citizen warded off the blow and put in some licks of his own, getting rather the better in the tussle. The parties were arrested, and no doubt punished.

GOT FOOLED.—A few days ago about two barrels of spoiled hams were found in the Commissary department here, and some soldiers were sent off with it to bury it, which they did. Not long afterwards some other soldiers seeing the fresh earth concluded that there must be valuables secreted there, and to work they went and exhumed the rotten hams. Imagine their "pheelinks."

MILK VENDERS.—We commend to milk venders' attention the price fixed for milk, twenty cents per quart, which we think quite enough. That is just double the old price. Some have been selling at fifty cents, thirty-five cents, and a few at twenty-five. Now they must come to twenty cents, or their cows will go dry, certain. It costs but little now to keep a cow, and she will afford a handsome profit with milk at twenty cents per quart.

STABBING.—We learn there was a fracas yesterday afternoon, on Hargett Street, at or near the New York Eating Saloon, among a number of soldiers, some of whom, at least, were intoxicated. One soldier was severely cut in the large muscle of the arm between the shoulder and elbow.

"SUPPLY STORES."—Attention is invited to the advertisement from the Local Treasury Agent in our paper to-day. Business men, and those designing to commence business, will find it important to them.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14‡

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14‡

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.

OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds Mill Castings and Mill Irons, Bridge Bolts, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills and Gum Saws, and anything of the kind in our line.

We keep constantly on hand Cane Mills, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bands and Bolts, Old Dominion Nails, &c., &c.

May 23-3w. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

UNION MEETING.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NEW Hill, at the house of R. M. Brown, Esq., on Saturday, June 3d, 1865. Some prominent gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let our citizens rally for a large assemblage.

May 24 td MANY UNION MEN.
Standard copy.

ROOMS TO RENT.

EIGHT OR TEN GOOD SIZED AIRY ROOMS, unfurnished. A fireplace in each room. They are situated in a pleasant part of the Eastern ward of the City, and will be rented by the month, or for a longer period. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 22-d1w

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 22-tf

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

S. S. CARTER,
Gholson, P. O. N. C.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19 d2w)

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RECORD.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABlished and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a Gem for the Fireside, an Ornament for the Parlor, and an Indispensable Companion to the Housewife and Agriculturist!

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - $5.
" six months, - - - $3.

THE KEY-STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any similar publication in the United States.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - $3.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

°,° A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. May 18-tf

HOUGH & CO.,

(LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,)

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN S. TERRY, a well selected Stock of

SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOES & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CAKES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Canned Meats,
Fruits and
Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND A FINE SELECTED STOCK OF

Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
May 20-1w New Berne, N. C.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. J. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

C. M. FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.

He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.

Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly McKimmon's. May 10-tf

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 25-tf Purchasing Agent.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 outh Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

NEWBERN

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N., C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

S. BLAGGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,

☞ BRICK STORE, ☜

CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.
May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.

May 15-1m

WHO WANTS TO GO NORTH?

STEAMER ZODIAC FOR NEW YORK.

THE FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIP ZODIAC WILL leave her wharf at Morehead City, for New York, on Thursday, 25th instant, at noon. Persons taking the cars at Raleigh on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock will be in time to take the Steamer.

This is the most pleasant and expeditious route by which persons from this section can reach the North.
May 22-td.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April17-tf

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

1865. Counting-ouse 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednday	Thursday	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRL							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednday	Thursday	Friday	Sat'day
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEP'T						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

CUTTER & FRENCH,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.

W. B. CUTTER. G. F. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.,

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)
May 15-1m.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

Important Order.

The following order assigning Capt. J. C. Beal to the superintendence of Freedmen for the district composed of the counties composing Gen. Ames' command, is one of great importance to all who are interested; and we respectfully refer all in search of information on that head to Capt. Beal:

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
(*In the field, Raleigh N. C.*)
May 24, 1865

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48.

III. In compliance with the Provisions of Par. IX. of General Orders No. 46 C. S from Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Capt. J. C. Beal, 9th, Maine Volunteers, is hereby appointed Superintendent of Freedmen of the District, composed within the limits of this command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brevet Maj Gen. Ames,
CHAL A. CARLTON,
Maj. & A. A. G.

The Counties of District comprised within the command of the 10th Army Corps—are Person, Orange, Chatham, Wake, Granville, Wayne, Sampson, Johnson, Wilson, Green, Moore, Richmond, Cumberland, Robinson, Harnett, Northampton, Halifax, Edgecomb, Warren, Duplin and Franklin.

DRUNKENNESS.—From the amount of drunkenness visible for the last day or two, it is evident that some person or persons have violated existing orders, and sold liquor without authority. It is the duty of all good citizens who are knowing to the sale of liquor by unauthorized persons to report it to the Provost Marshal's office, and we hope it will be done It is bread, and not grog-shops that this people now want. We suspect that most of the liquor is dealt out clandestinely by the venders of beer, by eating house keepers, &c., but they will have to be sharp to elude the vigilance of Col. Granger and Major Dyer.

AN EXCURSION.—Capt. Garoutte, Chief of Transportion for the Post we believe, took the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution on an excursion to Neuse river yesterday, and we doubt not but the day was most pleasantly passed by those who composed the party. The Captain kindly invited us to accompany the gay throng, but business prevented our doing so. We trust that Mr. Palmer, the worthy Principal of the Institution, or some one else capable of doing so, will give us a detailed account of the day's festivities.

NORTHERN PAPERS.—Officers, soldiers and citizens who may receive Northern papers in advance of the mail will greatly oblige us by sending them to this office. Until we can get regular mails and receive the press reports, we shall be under lasting obligations for such favors,

HORRIBLE MURDER AND WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—On Monday night a horrible case of murder and robbery was committed on the Washington road a few miles from town upon the family of a Mr. Grace. The particulars, as we got them are as follows:

Two white men, recognised by Mrs. Grace as a man, (a citizen) by the name of Wise, and one of the construction corps who has recently bought land and settled out in that neighborhood, by the name of John Dorton, accompanied by two darkies, went to the house of Grace after night and on knocking at the door, it was opened by Grace's son aged about 10 years, when they shot him through the head killing him instantly. They then proceeded to rob indiscriminately, money and everything else upon which they could lay their hands.

The white men left in the direction of Washington and the negroes for Newbern. Detectives are in pursuit and they may yet be brought to town.—*Newbern Times.*

The Kentucky Legislature assembled on the 16th, but no quorum was present. Chief Justice Bullitt is to be tried on the charge of conspiracy against the Government.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.

A. McLACKLAN,
WITH
JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,

On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, Groceries, Flour, &c., assorted assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.

Newbern, May 25-1m.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

JAMES M. TOWLES, GENERAL COMMISSION Merchant and Auctioneers, has, by permission, re-opened his Store, and would be pleased to serve his old and new friends as heretofore.

His stand is one of the best in the City, with commodious ware houses for Farm products and heavy goods of all kinds. The Store is well arranged for Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Prompt attention given, and quick returns for all business entrusted to him.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
May 25, 1865-1t* Raleigh, N. C.

FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Monday next, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Carter, a lot of House hold and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of one Cabinet for books, papers, &c., with Writing Stand, one oak Bedstead, French patern, two Feather Beds, with bedding, one Mattrass, two Clocks, one Lady's Saddle and one Boy's do, a lot of Chairs, Stone Jars, two boxes Adamantine and Wax Candles, 4 sack of Salt, one of Conn's best Sewing Machines, the ½ interest in a Garden now in cultivation of nearly two acres, and a frame Barn, together with many articles not named.

Sale positive and without reserve. May 25-4d

ON CONSIGNMENT,

20 bbls. Family Flour, "Hawkins' Mills."
25 bbls. Extra Superfine do
400 lbs. North Carolina Hams.
200 lbs. Fresh Sweet Lard.
100 lbs. Crushed Sugar.
2000 yards 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
20 Boxes Starr Sauff.
Cotton Yarns, Shoe Nails, &c., &c.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
May 25-3t. Raleigh, N. C.

LATEST NEWS.

Bank's Removed—He is Succeeded by Canby.

Davis to Arrive at Washington and be Put on Trial with the other Criminals.

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

PAYNE IDENTIFIED AS THE MAN THAT ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE MR. SEWARD.

THE GRAND REVIEW—MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

A copy of the *Herald* of the 20th, received too late to afford time to make extended extracts, contains some important items of news, which we give, in place of extended details.

General Banks has been relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, and Gen'l. Canby appointed in his stead. The change has been made by President Johnson, as alleged, upon investigations, and reports recently made by a special commission appointed to look into the affairs connected with the administration of Gen'ls. Butler and Banks.

The report that Jeff. Davis would pass through Nashville, and Louisville *en route* to Washington, is contradicted. He passed from Macon to Augusta, and thence to Savannah, where he was put on board a steamer, and proceeded *via.* Fortress Monroe to Washington. A Government armed vessel convoyed the steamer, which was expected to land the rebel President and party in Washington yesterday.—It was currently reported that he would be immediately put on trial, with the other criminals, charged with conspiracy to assassinate the President.

The trial was progressing. Among other witnesses examined on the 19th were the younger Seward who fully identified the prisoner Paine as the man who attempted to assassinate his father, and who wounded himself and the assistant secretary of State. The colored boy who admitted the assassin also identified him. The parties connected with the theater were closely examined, and developed important facts touching that portion of the conspiracy.

There was a large rush of visitors to Washington from all parts of the country to witness the coming great review of the army.

The Mexican Emigration Movement is still progressing, though without any visible authorization or responsible head. It meets the reprobation of all respectable parties.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The clouds are gathering in ominous aspect around the ill starred empire af the fated Montezuma and the heroic Guatemozin. Mexico, periled even now in her wisest policy, seems to be blindly, foolishly rushing upon the inevitable destiny which has marked her down upon the world's map as but a province, an added state if you please, of the great America republic. We need hardly look with covetous eyes upon her beautiful valleys and noble plateaus, for they are already, to the prescient eye of no uncommon wisdom, clothed in the golden colors of actual possession.

Very long ago was said, indeed, that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Maximilian came to his new empire on these western shores as the proud heir of an ancient house, tracing their lineage to the Cæsars—can it be that the fatal madness has thus quickly overtaken the representative of the Hapsburgs in the new found halls of Azteca? More than a shadow for these intimations, striking as they appear, may be found in the advices recently received from the Southwest. There is now a plausibility and consistency in what at first seemed the contumacy and rashness of Kirby Smith. No longer is the whilom rebel leader the last defender of the "stars and the bars," ignominious as has been their end; but it is as the ally and supporter of the young Emperor of Mexico that he defies the power and dares the vengeance of the United States.

That the last of the rebel generals, his cause utterly defeated, his comrades mostly disgraced and in exile, himself in no way insured against a traitor's doom—should, in such a dilemma, gladly accept the proffer of an alliance with and service under so distinguished a chief as Maximilian, is in no way to be wondered at; the wonder would rather be if he did not with avidity avail himself of any such fortunate opportunity. But that the cautious, conservative, dignified supporter of the ancient privileges of royalty should, as is to-day reported on high authority, have negotiated with Kirby Smith, the rebel commander in Texas, thereby lowering himself inevitably in the destruction which has already come upon the utterly ruined cause of secession, if as if some mysterious faculty had taken possession of his faculties, leaving us no choice of alternatives, forcing upon us that action which it would be exceedingly difficult, if not possible to avoid.

There is more than a color of probability to the announcement that Kirby Smith will not surrender without further fighting. The rear guard of the Confederacy, thus enfolding within itself the last remnants of that virus of secession, which has been so effectually eradicated elsewhere, will retreat toward its old, but never before open friends, and do its last fighing as a two-fold work in support of its new ally and against the old authority of the government they would have destroyed.

Maximilian wants a bulwark, a break-water against the strong tide of emigration which is everywhere organizing for Mexico, the sovereignty of which he is conscious of holding by so poor a title. Kirby Smith also wants anything but submission to the authority which he has so recklessly defied; and numerous advices received here from various sources confirm the impression that they are thus seeking, each by the help of the other, to attain their ends.—In no other way can the accounts of so many and so frequent interviews with the envoys of the Emperor at the out post or the camp of the rebel general be accounted for. In the light of these advices the refusal of Kirby Smith to surrender is plain as day, and his probable future policy at once explained.

It is needless to add that our emigration societies will have to make far better progress than they have thus far, in order to find any relic of this little arrangement by which whilom King Max and the last rebel general are intending to keep "armed emigrants" out of Mexico. The government is fully up to the duplicity which has all along marked this sympathy with the rebel cause, and, beside the swift punishment with which it will pursue rebels everywhere, states fully committed to a broad and comprehensive policy embracing the future of the whole continent. This will be but a convenient—a providentially appointed occasion for carrying it into execution.

PRICE LIST.

Proceedings of a Post Council of Administration which re-convened at Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C., May 8th, 1865, in accordance with the following orders:

HD'QRS POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., April 24th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. A Post Council of Administration to consist of the following named officers, is hereby appointed to meet at the Capitol Building at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of establishing a Price List for the sale of goods by Purveyors, and other authorized Traders at this Post, and such other business as may be brought before it:

Maj. J. H. Allen, 169th N. Y. Vols.
Maj. J. H. Lawrence, 12th Ind. Vols.
Capt. S. C. F. Smith, A. A. I. G., 9th Me. Vols.
1st Lieut. Ed. P. Jaques, 169th N. Y. Vols.

By order of
Col. G. F. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post.

H. S. SANFORD,
Post Adjutant.

HD'QRS POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 8th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 5.

The Post Council of Administration appointed by Special Order No. 1, Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C., April 24th, 1865, will re-convene at these Headquarters at 10 o'clock, A. M., this day or as soon thereafter as practicable.

By order of
Col. G. F. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post.

H. S. SANFORD,
Post Adjutant.

The Post Council of Administration re-convened at Headquarters, Post of Raleigh, N. C., pursuant to the above orders, all the members being present, and proceeded to revise the Price List established by them April 24th, 1865.

After due consultation they would respectfully recommend that the following Price List be established:

J. H. Allen, Maj. 169th N. Y. Vols.
J. H. Lawrence, Maj. 12th Ind. Vols.
S. C. F. Smith, Capt. 9th Maine Vols., and A. A. I. G.
Ed. P. Jaques, 1st Lieut. 169th N. Y. Vols.

Apples each,	5 to 10
Butter, per lb.,	65
Brooms each,	40 to 60
Boots per pr.,	$10 to 20
Buttons—shirt per doz.,	10
" —horn per doz.,	10
Blacking per box,	10 to 15
Brushes—blacking each,	40 to $1
" —clothes "	75
" —hair "	50 to $1
" —tooth "	25 to 75
" —shaving "	25
Beef dried per lb.,	50
Bologna Sausage per lb.,	50
Cakes—Ginger per lb.,	30
" —Tea per lb.,	50
Crackers per lb.,	30
Cheese per lb.,	50
Candles,	10 each
Cigars each,	10 to 20
Combs, coarse and fine, each	15 to 50
Codfish per lb.,	20
Cups—tin (qts.)	25
Cups—tin with balls and covers,	40
Collars—paper per box,	50
Caps—officer,	$2 to 4
Drawers per pr.,	$1 to 3
Emery paper per sheet,	5
Eggs per doz.,	60
Envelopes per bunch,	20 to 40
Fruit—2 lb. cans,	$1
" —1 lb. cans,	75
Flour per lb.,	10
Figs per lb.,	60
Gloves—Cott. per pr.,	25 to 40
" —Buckskin per pr.,	$1 to 2
" —Gauntlets per pr.,	$3 to 5
Handkerchiefs—Linen,	50 to $1
" —Cotton,	35 to 50
" —Silk,	$1 to 2
Hats,	$5 to 6
Ham per lb.,	40
Ice per ton,	$40
" lb.,	5
Ink per bottle,	15
Knives—Pocket	$1 to 2.50
Knives and Forks,	50 to $1
Looking Glasses—Pocket,	10 to 25
Lemons each,	10
Milk—Borden's per can,	75
Other Brands,	60
Milk per qt.,	20
Meats—2 lb. cans,	$1
" —1 lb. cans,	75
Mustard per bottle,	50
Mackerel each,	15 to 20
Matches per bunch,	5 to 10
Newspapers—Daily,	10
Needles per paper,	10
Oranges each,	10
Oil—Armor, per bottle,	10
Oil—Sweet " " (Small)	10 to 20
" (Large	25
Oysters—Small cans,	75
" —Large,	$1
Onions per lb.,	10
Poultry—2 lb. cans,	$1.25
Pickles per jar,	50 to 75
Paper—Note per qr.,	40
"Letter and Cap per qr.,	50
Potatoes per lb.,	10
Pepper per paper,	10
Pepper per ½ lb. paper,	25
Ploughs large,	$14
Ploughs small,	$7
Ploughshares,	35 to $1
Pipes—Common,	10
" —Wood,	25 to $1
" —Rubber,	50 to $1.50
Pencils—Lead,	10 to 25
Pans—Sauce,	75 to $1.25
" Frying,	50 to $1
Pots—Tin (Coffee)	75 to $1
Plates—Tin,	20
Pins, per paper,	15
Raisins per lb.,	60
Razors each,	$1 to 2
Razor Strops each,	50 to 75
Syrup—Golden per bottle,	50
Soap—Shaving per cake,	15 to 20
" —Castile per 1-4 lb. cake,	25
Suspenders per pr.,	$1 to 2
Scissors per pr.,	50 to $1
Shoe Strings per pr.,	5
Sardines per box,	60
Spoons—Table each,	15
" —Tea each,	10
Socks—Cotton per pr.,	40 to $1
" —Woolen per pr.,	35 to 75
Shoes per pr.,	$4 to 7
Shirts—Wool each,	$3 to 7
" —Linen,	$2 to 4
Tobacco—Smoking,	
"Killickinick" per 1 lb. bale,	$1.25
"Big Lick" per 1 lb. bale,	$1.25
Per paper,	15 to 25
Tobacco—Fine Cut Chewing,	
"Solace" per paper,	15
All other brands per paper,	10
Tobacco—Plug per lb.,	$1
" —Navy Plug,	$1.50
Thread per bunch,	10
Tongues—Smoked per lb.,	50
Vegetables—Small cans,	50
" —Large "	75
Wallets—Calfskin,	75 to $1.50
" —Morocco,	50 to $1.50
Wash Basins—Tin,	75
Worcestershire Sauce—Large size,	75
Small size,	50
Yeast Powder per box,	20

PRICE LIST FOR BARBERS.

Shaving,	10
Hair Cutting,	15
Champooning,	25

All articles not enumerated on the above Price List shall be sold at a *nett profit* of not more than 40 per cent.

On all purchases made at wholesale a discount of not less than 20 per cent. shall be made from the prices established and published in the above List.

HD'QRS POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 8th, 1865.

The proceedings of the Post Council of Administration which re-convened in accordance with Special Order No. 5, from these Headquarters are approved and the above Price List by them established will be strictly adhered to in their sales by all Sutlers and Purveyors authorized to transact business at this Post. Any complaints by any person of a violation of the requirements of the above list will be at once investigated and if found authentic the place of business of the party so offending will be immediately closed by the Provost Marshal. The places of business of every person engaged in the sale of goods will be visited daily by the provost guard and if any store or other place of business is found without a copy of this Price List posted in a conspicuous place it will be closed by Provost Marshal.

By order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. 9th Maine Vols.
Comd'g Post.

H. S. SANFORD
Post Adjutant.

California is jubilant over the capture of the ex-Rebel President. The people of Sacramento hung him in effigy.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQTARters Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Martial, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General HALLECK:
J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:
FRED'K ANDERSON,
H. & Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No 2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 53, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh N.C. May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. F. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.

May 23-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military Camps.—They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All *military* restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.
May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred, to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION MEETING IN BOLESVILLE.

THERE WILL BE A UNION MEETING AT BOLESVILLE Saturday the 27th inst. Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock. All Union men in favor of restoring civil law and order are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

May 20-td